

CONFIDENTIAL

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR.

Received up to 18th November, 1880.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore) of the 10th November states
The release of Yakub Khan. that it is said that all the respectable
Afghans who have come to India
unanimously declare that peace will not be restored in Kabul
until Yakub Khan is released. Moreover, they say that the
Kabulis are opposed to the belief that he instigated the
massacre of the late Kabul embassy, that they would never
have renounced their friendship for us if we had not
deported him from Kabul, and that if we release him even now,
they would willingly consent to the establishment of a
British Resident at the Afghan capital. We are disposed to
think that these "respectable" immigrants are probably the
spies of the partisans of Yakub Khan in Afghanistan, and their
object is to deceive the Government by such statements and
to secure his release. We do not mean that he should not
be released in any case. If the Government is convinced
that his release would be beneficial to it, it may send him back
to Kabul. But it should not believe the statements of the
immigrants.

Circulation,
925 copies.

Circulation,
411 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 9th November (received on the 13th idem) publishes a picture in which Mr. Gladstone and Turkey. the Turkish empire is represented as a tree, and Mr. Gladstone as cutting the tree with an axe.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjab-i-Akhabár* of the 13th November publishes an account of the Patriotic Fund Meeting held at the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, on the 6th November, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab. In regard to the distribution of the fund, the editor remarks that the widows and children of both European and native soldiers who perished in the Afghan war should receive aid from this fund, and urges that careful enquiries should be made by Government to find out all the persons who are entitled to relief, in order that none may remain unrelieved. (The *Koh-i-Nur* and the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* have also published an account of the meeting.)

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samákhár* of the 15th November states that a rumour is afloat that Mr. Birdwood has sent a report on the result of his enquiries into the *Chota Odeypur* case to the Government of Bombay, that the report is not favourable to Prince Chandra Singh, and that further enquiries will be made into the case. It is also rumoured that the Government of India does not approve of the interference of the Bombay Government, which has incurred popular odium by encroaching upon the rights of an independent State. Let us see how this delicate question is ultimately settled.

Circulation,
409 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rampur) of the 15th November says that the *Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar* (Udaipur), referring to the death of Thakur Gambhir Singh, the eldest son of Thakur Abhai Singh of Dungarpur (Udaipur), who shot himself at Nathdwara on the 6th October, states that he committed suicide in a fit of

The death of Thakur Gambhir Singh, the eldest son of Thakur Abhai Singh of Dungarpur, Udaipur.

madness. But if the Government made an inquiry into the matter, it would find that the cause of his death was quite different. It should be observed that just before he committed suicide he had a bath, performed his daily religious rites, and wrote the cause of his death in Hindi, Urdu, and English, on a piece of paper. All this was obviously not the work of a mad man. He was not mad, but a respectable Rajput, who preferred death to dishonour. (The *Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar* of the 18th October gave the following account of his death:—He had been sick for some time and had occasional fits of madness in consequence of his illness. He had been living at Udaipur for the last four months under the treatment of a native physician and was doing well. Lately he went to Nathdwara. On the morning of the 6th October he first paid a visit to the temple there. On his return from the temple he took his food and retired to his room. There he first read his *Gita*, and then he wrote a statement on a piece of paper to the effect that a cow which gives no milk and a Chattri who is always sick are useless, and that therefore he offers himself as a sacrifice to the god Shri Nathji. He then shot himself.)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 12th November states that the Government has kindly established a Legislative Council which is constantly engaged in enacting laws and regulations. Laws are no doubt necessary for the good government of the country, but it is to be regretted that they are forced in such profusion upon the people that before one law has been properly understood by the public, another law is passed. Moreover, the Magistrates and Judges work the laws as they please, and the Legislative Council exercises no check upon them. The result is that as much good does not accrue from those laws as was expected, and the people are induced to imagine that every law is enacted more with a view to promote the interests of the Government than their own. Look at the

Circulation,
140 copies.

Indian Penal Code. It provides a punishment for every conceivable offence. Another code, called the Criminal Procedure Code, has been enacted to assist the courts in carrying out the provisions of that code. The police have been invested with great powers, although it is well known what kind of men they are. The Magistrates can act as they please. In summary trials there is no appeal from the decision of the Magistrate. The other cases are appealable. The courts of appeal uphold, modify, or reverse the decisions of Magistrates as they deem fit. However, the appellate court does not take a Magistrate to task if he is found to have committed an illegal act in any case. In other departments the promotion of each officer depends upon the satisfactory discharge of his duties. But as regards the Judicial Department, the Registrar to the High Court may look at the periodical returns sent to him by the subordinate courts in order to ascertain how many cases were decided by them, but he does nothing more. When the Magistrates are thus left to themselves, it is difficult to expect that they will always act in accordance with the law. We have heard that in some country the Government of that country has attached a reporter to each court, who regularly attends the court and reports its proceedings to the Government. The presence of such an official keeps the court from doing any illegal act. This system of check may be followed with advantage by every civilized country. If the Government of India, which is so expert in the art of making laws, saw that its laws were properly worked by the officials, there is no doubt that those laws would be practically more useful than they are at present. Honorary benches should be established in villages, as has already been done in large towns. The establishment of such benches recommends itself on several grounds:—*First*, the poor villagers would have justice at their own doors instead of having to run for it to distant courts, to their great inconvenience and loss. *Secondly*, the regular courts would be relieved of a great deal

of petty litigation, and would be able to devote greater attention to more important cases. *Thirdly*, it may even be possible to abolish some courts, and a saving may be effected in this way. *Fourthly*, as the village headmen would be already acquainted with the full particulars of each case, they would be able to decide it more easily than the regular courts. The village headmen should be invested with power to decide all cases of assault and simple hurt and civil suits up to Rs. 20 or Rs. 25. They should receive all petitions on plain paper, and their decisions should be appealable. As the Criminal Procedure Code is about to be revised, we hope that the Government will take our remarks into consideration.

The same paper states that a European named King Hall was charged with having caused the death of a native by throwing him down the hold of a ship. The jury which sat to enquire into the case considered the deceased's fall to be accidental and acquitted the accused. The popular rumour was that the deceased was pushed by the accused, but whether he was pushed, or whether his fall was accidental, is best known to the Judge or God.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 17th November states that in Europe, especially in England, the begging of alms is wisely prohibited by the law. But in India no such prohibition exists, and the result is that the people have been demoralized to such an extent that we will perhaps not be far wide of the truth in stating that 12 per cent. of the population subsist upon alms or depend upon others for their support. Every man ought to earn his bread by his own exertions. If the Government does not deem it expedient to interfere in the matter, the higher classes should raise a charitable fund by public subscriptions, and establish factories out of that

Circulation,
685 copies.

Beggars in India.

fund to provide labour for the able-bodied beggars and vagrants.

The same paper of the 16th November states : As some districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are threatened with distress owing to prolonged drought, the Local Government has manfully girded up its loins to meet the impending calamity, for which we should be very thankful to it. Looking at the havoc committed by famine in the past, the paternal care of the Government for the people did not allow it to delay the consideration of relief measures. It has already issued a circular to Commissioners pointing out what arrangements should be made for the support of the poor in the event of an outbreak of famine. The labourers at relief-works will be divided into different classes according to their strength, and an adequate task will be exacted from each man. Suitable rations have been fixed for each class of labourers. Those who are incapable to work at all will be fed gratis at poor-houses. The officers in charge of relief-works have been strictly enjoined not to treat the labourers with severity. They have even been empowered to increase the prescribed rations at their discretion. If the orders of the Local Government are faithfully carried out by the subordinate officers, there is no doubt that the sufferings of the people will be effectually alleviated in a most economical way. Obviously a separate establishment will be temporarily entertained for the execution of relief measures, which will do its work under the supervision of district officers. In our opinion the subordinate district officers and the zamindars and other respectable rāises of the district should be allowed a share in the famine administration, because their assistance is sure to prove very useful.

The same paper of the 18th November assures the people that the object of the Government in taking the census is not to

The relief measures to be adopted in the North-Western Provinces.

The census.

introduce a new tax or to levy troops for any expedition, and remarks that it takes a census at intervals in order to ascertain how far the population has increased or decreased during the interval, just as a trader periodically takes stock of his goods.

A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rampur)

Circulation,
409 copies.

Sir H. Ramsay, the Commissioner of Kumaon, of the 15th November, writing from Kumaon, says :—It is expected that Sir H. Ramsay, the Commissioner of Kumaon, will have to retire from the public service in a few months. We are glad to state that it is believed that the local Government wishes to extend the term of his office to February, 1884, but it is the earnest prayer of the people of Kumaon that he may be allowed to rule over them for life. He has greatly improved their material mental and moral condition, and won their goodwill by his justice. He has constructed a good cart-road from Bareilly to Naini Tal, which has encouraged trade in the province. He has lately devised a scheme for the construction of a railroad from Bareilly to Ránikhet, and there is little doubt that ere long the project will be a *fait accompli*. He is well deserving of the title of King of Kumaon.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Tamannái* of the 16th

Circulation,
125 copies.

The Husainabad Endowment, Lucknow.

November states that it is rumoured that the managers of the Husainabad Endowment are thinking of constructing cells at Husainabad, and that their intention is that all those persons who receive monthly allowances from the income of the endowment should be required to live in those cells. But this scheme is very objectionable, and we hope that Government will never sanction it. It would be very hard for *pardanashin* women to leave their own houses and take up their abode in the new cells at Husainabad.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Berar Samáshár* of the 15th November publishes a brief review of the annual report on the administration of the Registration Department in Berar for the year 1879-80, and recommends an increase to the pay of the clerks at Akola and Amraoti. The editor says that their pay was increased last year, but still it is very small, especially considering that they are expected to have a knowledge both of English and Marathi. The editor approves of the abolition of the commission system and the substitution of paid permanent establishments as an economical reform.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* (Moradabad) of the 5th November (received on the 13th idem), referring to the orders issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the advance of money to cultivators to sink *kacha* wells for purposes of irrigation, remarks that the cultivators should avail themselves of the generous offer made by Government and make as many wells as they require. But it should be observed that a *kacha* well does not cost more than Rs. 2 or Rs. 4, and the cultivators can generally provide such a small sum without the aid of the Government. Moreover, they will have to go to the headquarters of the district to receive *takávi*, which will put them to great inconvenience. It would be better if the advances were granted through the tahsildars. There is another thing to be noticed. In those places where the soil is hard *kacha* wells may answer the purpose, but where the soil is sandy *kacha* wells will hardly last even for one year. The construction of masonry wells should be encouraged in sandy land.

Circulation
275 copies.,

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 13th November publishes a brief review of the report on the administration of the registration department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1880. In regard

The report on the administration of the Registration Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1879-80.

to the registration of deeds affecting immovable property the editor remarks :—"The aggregate value of immovable property affected by registered deeds amounted to Rs. 4,53,80,444 in the North-Western Provinces and to Rs. 43,07,896 in Oudh. This clearly shows how fast landed properties are changing hands in these days, which is a sure sign of the decline of the landed aristocracy of the land."

The same paper assures ignorant persons that the object of the Government in taking a census is no other than to collect statistics which afford it a good means of judging of the condition of the people as regards population, education, arts, manufactures, trade, &c., and makes the following remarks for the consideration of Government:—

"Whilst explaining to the people the utility and advantages of taking periodical censuses of a country and impressing on them the necessity of rendering every help to Government in collecting correct information, we must not omit to urge on the authorities the great necessity of taking precautions against unnecessarily harassing people or putting them to any trouble or expense on this account. The Act passed by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council no doubt meets all requirements in British territory, but it is not applicable to Native States, where people are perfectly ignorant of their rights and privileges. Great care should be taken in appointing enumerators, and the more educated and voluntary labour is employed, the better. The underlings of the police are not at all fit for this delicate task, and should be eschewed as much as possible. In our opinion local labour ought to be utilized, and the honorary services of competent men should be secured in each village to act in concert with the patwaris. The returns to be filled in by the people should also be as simple as possible, so that they may not have any difficulty in understanding the different heads on

which information is required. If anyone has any objection to give the names of the female members of his family, they need not be asked, as their number alone will be sufficient for the purposes of enumeration."

Circulation,
64 copies.

The *Jalesar Akhbār* of the 29th October (received on the 15th November) publishes a communicated article, in which the writer states that the Allahabad High Court, in its circular No. 11 of 1880, has fixed very high rates for the different kinds of fees levied by Civil Courts from the decree-holders for the execution of decrees. All the fees were fixed by the High Court, but the rate of the travelling allowance of the amín, who is sent to attach property in execution of decrees or carry out other orders, was left to the discretion of the subordinate courts. They have fixed the following high rates for the fee to be charged on account of the travelling expenses of the amín:—*First*, in cases in which the value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 50 and the claim is based on written instrument, or the Amín has not to go more than five miles, the fee will be one rupee. *Secondly*, in other cases the fee will be charged at the rate of Rs. 2 for every five miles or portion of five miles. Is the amín expected to travel only five miles in a day? Cannot he go 20 or 25 miles in a day in a carriage or on horseback? The poor amín does not get a farthing of the fee taken from the decree-holder, but the whole money goes into the public treasury. The writer then tries to show how large is the cost of execution of decrees by an example. Suppose a decree-holder who lives at Khair, Aligarh, has a decree against four judgment-debtors at Ghar (*sic*), Muttra, which is 31 miles from Aligarh. The decree-holder applies to the Court for the execution of the decree after one year of the date of the decree. The total value of the decree is Rs. 25, including Rs. 5 for the cost of the decree. The Court dues in this case will be charged according to Part III. of the High Court's circular

in question. The writer then points out that the total cost of the execution of the decree will be Rs. 41-1-0, supposing the property attached fetches Rs. 40 at the sale. The writer then states that the Government is increasing its own income while it is reducing that of other persons. Formerly the pleaders were entitled to a fee at the rate of 5 per cent. in all original suits and appeals. But the High Court has lately reduced their fee to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in suits which are compounded or decided *ex parte*. The High Court has granted a relief to the suitors at the expense of the pleaders, while it has raised the Court fees, as has been shown above. The decree-holder is charged at the rate of 4 *annas* for each *sheahna* or chaprasi *per diem*, while the *sheahna* is paid only at the rate of 3 *annas* and 6 *pies*. The copying fee has also been largely increased. Formerly the pay of the copyists was not fixed, but they were allowed to take a copying fee from the decree-holders at certain fixed rates for copies granted to them. The decree-holder who took a copy of the decree generally had not to pay more than 2 *annas* as the copying fee and 3 *pies* as the price of the paper. The copyists used to earn Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a month. When the High Court saw that they made so much money, it at once fixed their pay and ordered the income from copying fees to be credited to Government. The pay of the Urdu copyist has been fixed at Rs. 10, that of the English copyist at Rs. 15, and the copying fees have been raised. Now the lowest fee charged for a copy of a decree is 4 *annas* and the price of the paper 1 *anna*. The levy of such heavy fees is calculated to ruin the people and to prevent them from resorting to Courts. The creditors will rather abandon their claims against the debtors than realize their money with the aid of Court. The Government should see to this.

RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Sharab-i-Tahér* (Sháhjahánpur) of the 8th November (received on the 17th *idem*) complains that at the
The railway station,
Lucknow.

Circulation,
70 copies.

railway station at Lucknow, when the booking-office is opened, the passengers are not informed of the fact by the ringing of a bell or by any other means, as is done at other stations. Likewise no notice is given them to take their seats in the carriages.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1880.	1880.	
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	Novr. 12th & 15th	Novr. 14th & 17th respectively.	660 copies.
2	<i>Afzal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Muzaffar- nagar.	Ditto	Weekly	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	" 8th	" 12th	123 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	" 7th	" "	280 "
4	<i>Ahzen-ul-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	" 11th	" 15th	120 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 12th	" 17th	125 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 10th	" 12th	925 copies (in- cluding 55 copies taken by Govt.)
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Mi-rza Fyaz Beg	13th	16th	...
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Jalesar</i>	Jalesar	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Muhammud Wajih- ud-din.	" 19th & 29th & 9th Novr.	" 15th	64 copies.
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Sham s h e r Pergah.</i>	Saharan- pur.	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Zikria,	Novr. 9th to 15th	" 17th	...
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi,</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	16th	" "	125 "
11	<i>Almal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud- din.	" 9th	" 13th	80 "
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 13th & 16th	" 15th & 18th respectively.	282 copies (in- cluding 65 co- pies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	Shahjahan- pur.	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Moti Mian	" 15th	" 18th	20 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	Novr. 13th	1880.	185 copies.
15 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nusar Ali	" 12th	"	380 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
16 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i> ..	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	8th	12th	100 copies.
17 <i>Ashaatul-Sunnat</i> ..	Lahore	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammad Husain	" For the month of Shawan.	" 15th	350 "
18 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i> ..	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	Novr. 11th	14th	100 "
19 <i>Berur Samachar</i> ...	Akola	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 15th	" 18th	250 "
20 <i>Bharat Bandha</i> ...	Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	12th	15th	140 "
21 <i>Dabidaba-i-Qutbi</i> ...	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 13th	" 17th	220 "
22 <i>Dabidaba-i-Sikandari</i> , ...	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 15th	"	409 "
23 <i>Farogh Benares</i> ...	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Sultan,	" 12th	" 14th	340 "
24 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	" 7th	" 13th	...
25 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sen.	" 10th & 13th	" 13th & 16th respectively.	275 "
26 <i>Karnamah</i> ..	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	15th	" 17th	250 "
27 <i>Kashi Patrika</i> ..	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	" 12th	" 14th	550 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
28 <i>Khair Khosh-i-Pan- jab.</i>	Gujran- wala.	Urdu	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 13th	" 15th	600 copies.

29	Koh-i-Nur	... Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Jawwad Ali	...	"	...	"	...	570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.)
30	Lauh-i-Mahfis	... Moradabad ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	5th	...	"	13th	100 copies.
31	Lawrence Gazette	... Meerut ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	...	8th	...	"	12th	325 "
32	Mérwâr Gazette	... Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	...	"	...	"	13th	100 "
33	Mihir-i-Nimroz	... Bijnor ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	Muhib ul-lah	...	"	...	"	12th	70 "
34	Mulâ-i-Nâr	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	...	9th	...	"	12th	46 "
35	Natar-i-Azam	... Moradabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	Amjid Ali	...	8th	...	"	14th	115 "
36	Najm-ul-Ahâd	... Etawah	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Hayat,	...	"	...	"	13th	130 "
37	Nasim-i-Agra	... Agra	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	Jamna Jas	...	10th	...	"	12th	285 "
38	Nâr Afshân	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Weekly	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	11th	...	"	13th	460 "
39	Nur-ul-Abed	... Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	Roshan Lal	...	15th	...	"	16th	104 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
40	Nur-ul-Anwar	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	13th	...	"	13th & 18th	350 copies.
41	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Daily	beo Prasad	...	"	12th to 18th	"	respectively.	685 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
42	Oudh Punch	... Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	...	9th	...	"	13th	411 copies.
43	Panjâb-i-Akbar	... Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Aziz,	...	13th	...	"	16th	275 "
44	Panjâb Punch	... Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Mateb-ud-din	...	9th	...	"	14th	240 "
45	Patiala Akhbar	... Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	Atkhi Kesh	...	8th	...	"	12th	300 "
46	Præsid Sindhu	... Amraoti ...	Marathi	...	Ditto	Chavant Gobind Saktar.	...	15th	...	"	18th	125 "
47	Prince of Wales Gazette.	... Meerut ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	...	12th	...	"	15th	70 "
48	Sabhs Kapurthala	... Kapurthala	Ditto	...	Ditto	Barkat Ali	...	13th	...	"	18th	200 "
49	Sadiq-ul-Akbar	... Bhawalpur	Ditto	...	Ditto	Abdul Qudus	...	11th	...	"	15th	275 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
					1880.	1880.	
50 <i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Bulaji Das	Novr 16th	Novr. 18th	125 copies.
51 <i>Sejjan Kirti Sudha-</i> <i>kar.</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 8th	" 14th	200 "
52 <i>Sharaba Tahar</i>	Shajahn-pur.	Urdu	Ditto	Aziz Ahmed Khan.	" "	" 17th	70 "
53 <i>Shola-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haidar Ali	" 9th	" 12th	300 "
54 <i>Saryd Kant</i>	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	" 10th	" 15th	...
55 <i>Tahrib-ul-Ahhlq</i>	Aligarh	Urdu	Monthly	Golab Rai	For the month of Shaw'al	" 14th	109 "
56 <i>Urdu Akhbar</i>	Akola	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Dhondo Balkrishna,	Novr. 13th	" 16th	360 "

ALLAHABAD: }
The 23rd November, 1880. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.